Status: Currently Official on 16-Feb-2025
Official Date: Official as of 01-Dec-2024
Document Type: USP Monographs
DocId: GUID-4943B16E-F3EB-4CA0-BE1D-703E859B904E_2_en-US
DOI: https://doi.org/10.31003/USPNF_M58167_02_01
DOI Ref: cqzt7

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Nystatin, Neomycin Sulfate, Thiostrepton, and Triamcinolone Acetonide Cream

DEFINITION

Nystatin, Neomycin Sulfate, Thiostrepton, and Triamcinolone Acetonide Cream contains NLT 90.0% and NMT 130.0% of the labeled amounts of nystatin, neomycin, and thiostrepton, and NLT 90.0% and NMT 110.0% of the labeled amount of triamcinolone acetonide ($C_{24}H_{31}FO_6$).

IDENTIFICATION

• **A. Thin-Layer Chromatography**

Standard solution: 100 µg/mL of USP Triamcinolone Acetonide RS in chloroform

Sample solution: Transfer 2 g of Cream into a conical flask, add 5.0 mL of chloroform, and shake for 10 min. Add 15 mL of alcohol, and shake for an additional 10 min. Filter the solution into a centrifuge tube, and evaporate the filtrate to dryness. Dissolve the residue in alcohol to obtain a solution containing about 250 µg/mL of triamcinolone acetonide.

Chromatographic system

(See *Chromatography ⟨621⟩, General Procedures, Thin-Layer Chromatography*.)

Mode: TLC

Adsorbent: 0.25-mm layer of chromatographic silica gel

Application volume: 10 µL

Developing solvent system: Chloroform, benzene, and methanol (5:2:1)

Spray reagent: A mixture of a 1-in-5 solution of sodium hydroxide and a 1-in-500 solution of blue tetrazolium in methanol (1:1)

Analysis

Samples: *Standard solution* and *Sample solution*

Apply the *Standard solution* and the *Sample solution* on a line parallel to and about 1.5 cm from the bottom edge of the TLC plate. Proceed as directed in the chapter and develop in the *Developing solvent system* until the solvent front has moved about 12 cm above the application line. Remove the plate, allow the solvent to evaporate, and spray with *Spray reagent*.

Acceptance criteria: The intensity of the blue color and the R_F of the spot of the *Sample solution* corresponds to that of the *Standard solution*.

ASSAY

• **Nystatin**

(See *Antibiotics—Microbial Assays ⟨81⟩*.)

Standard: USP Nystatin RS

Sample stock solution: Transfer a suitable, accurately weighed portion of Cream into a blender jar. Add a sufficient, accurately measured volume of dimethylformamide and blend at high speed for 3–5 min to obtain a convenient concentration. Dilute quantitatively an accurately measured volume of the solution so obtained with dimethylformamide to obtain a stock solution containing about 400 USP Nystatin Units/mL.

Sample solution: Dilute an accurately measured volume of the *Sample stock solution* quantitatively with *Buffer B.6* to obtain a nominal concentration of nystatin equal to the median concentration of the *Standard*.

Analysis: Proceed as directed for nystatin in the chapter.

Acceptance criteria: 90.0%–130.0% of the labeled amount of nystatin

• **Neomycin**

(See *Antibiotics—Microbial Assays ⟨81⟩*.)

Standard: USP Neomycin Sulfate RS

Sample stock solution: Transfer an accurately weighed portion of Cream, equivalent to about 2.5 mg of neomycin, into a 250-mL conical flask. Add 50 mL of 0.01 N hydrochloric acid, and shake to disperse the Cream. Transfer the mixture to a 100-mL centrifuge tube. Wash the flask with 40 mL of hexanes, with shaking, and transfer the washing to the centrifuge tube. Stopper the centrifuge tube, shake, and centrifuge for 5 min. Draw off the lower aqueous layer, and transfer it to a 250-mL volumetric flask. Repeat the extraction of the hexanes

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layer remaining in the centrifuge tube with two 50-mL portions of 0.01 N hydrochloric acid, combining the aqueous extracts in the 250-mL volumetric flask. Dilute the contents of the volumetric flask with 0.01 N hydrochloric acid to volume, and mix.

Sample solution: Dilute the *Sample stock solution* quantitatively and stepwise with *Buffer B.3* to obtain a nominal concentration of neomycin equal to the median concentration of the *Standard*.

Analysis: Proceed as directed for the turbidimetric assay for neomycin in the chapter.

Acceptance criteria: 90.0%–130.0% of the labeled amount of neomycin

• **Thiostrepton**

(See *Antibiotics—Microbial Assays* ⟨81⟩.)

Standard: USP Thiostrepton RS

Sample stock solution: Transfer a suitable, accurately weighed portion of Cream into a blender jar. Add a sufficient, accurately measured volume of dimethyl sulfoxide, blend at high speed to obtain a convenient concentration, and filter.

Sample solution: Dilute an accurately measured volume of the *Sample stock solution* quantitatively with dimethyl sulfoxide to obtain a nominal concentration of thiostrepton equal to the median concentration of the *Standard*.

Analysis: Proceed as directed for thiostrepton in the chapter.

Acceptance criteria: 90.0%–130.0% of the labeled amount of thiostrepton

Change to read:

• **Triamcinolone Acetonide**

Mobile phase: Acetonitrile and water (approximately 30:70)

Internal standard solution: 50 µg/mL of fluoxymesterone in isopropyl alcohol

Standard stock solution: 75 µg/mL of USP Triamcinolone Acetonide RS in the *Internal standard solution*

Standard solution: Mix an accurately measured volume of the *Standard stock solution* with an equal volume of *Mobile phase* to obtain a solution containing about 37.5 µg/mL of USP Triamcinolone Acetonide RS.

Sample solution: Transfer an accurately weighed quantity of Cream, equivalent to about 1.5 mg of triamcinolone acetonide, to a screw-capped tube. Add 20.0 mL of the *Internal standard solution*, and cap securely. Heat at 60° for 5 min, and then swirl vigorously for NLT 30 s. Repeat the heating and swirling sequence 3 times. Cool in a methanol-ice bath for 15–20 min, and then centrifuge at −5° for 15 min. Dilute an accurately measured volume of the supernatant with an equal volume of *Mobile phase*. Cool in a methanol-ice bath for 10–15 min, with occasional agitation. Pass first through a pledget of glass wool or a prefilter disk, and then pass through a membrane of 0.45-µm pore size to obtain a clear solution.

Chromatographic system

(See *Chromatography* ⟨621⟩, *System Suitability*.)

[Note—Adjust the operating parameters with *Mobile phase*, such that the separation of triamcinolone acetonide and the internal standard is optimized, with a retention time of about 14.5 min for triamcinolone acetonide.]

Mode: LC

Detector: UV 254 nm

Column: 4-mm × 30-cm; packing L1

Column temperature: Room temperature

Injection volume: 15–25 µL of equal volumes of the *Standard solution* and *Sample solution*

System suitability

Sample: *Standard solution*

Suitability requirements

Resolution: NLT 2.0 between the triamcinolone acetonide and fluoxymesterone peaks

Relative standard deviation: NMT 3.0% for 5 replicate injections

Analysis

Samples: *Standard solution* and *Sample solution*

Measure the peak heights of the internal standard and triamcinolone acetonide at the same retention times obtained from the *Standard solution* and *Sample solution*.

▲Calculate the percentage of the labeled amount of triamcinolone acetonide ($C_{24}H_{31}FO_6$) in the portion of Cream taken:

$$\text{Result} = (R_U/R_S) \times (C_S/C_U) \times 100$$

R_U = peak height ratio of triamcinolone acetonide to the internal standard from the *Sample solution*

R_S = peak height ratio of triamcinolone acetonide to the internal standard from the *Standard solution*

C_S = concentration of USP Triamcinolone Acetonide RS in the *Standard solution* (mg/mL)

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